

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

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NUMBER 52.

The Daily Gazette
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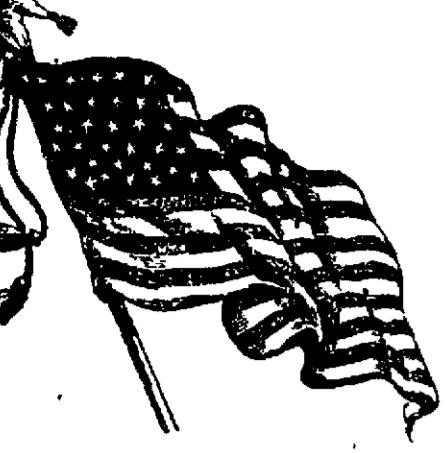
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, May 6, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



*Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!*

Retreat of Gen. Hooker.

There is no longer any reason to doubt the correctness of the report of the retreat of the army of the Potowmack. The National Intelligencer, of yesterday, announces that official information had been received at the war department that Gen. Hooker, after waiting in the rain near Chancellerville on Tuesday for a renewal of the battle by the enemy, recrossed the Rappahannock on the evening of that day. The reason assigned, in part, is in consequence of the rise in the river threatening his supplies.

The "report" I sent you of Gen. Spinola's efforts to reinforce Washington had the usual mixture of falsehood, although the facts are bad enough. When Gen. Foster arrived at Washington he at once sent to Newbern for reinforcements. On the third day of the siege a force under the command of Gen. Spinola came by water. They anchored in Pamlico river, below the rebel batteries on Hill's Point. The gunboats were sent up to engage the batteries. They banged away awhile at long range and then returned, one of them with two holes in her paddle-box. There were two ways in which Washington could be relieved. One was for the gunboats to either silence or run by the rebel batteries and land troops in the town. The other was to land troops below, or march them from Newbern and take the batteries in the rear.

The gunboats had made a faint attempt, and of course failed. A small force was then sent to reconnoiter and inspect the landing. They were fired on by a single musket, and returned to report a landing impracticable. They returned to Newbern and tried the passage by land. Gen. Spinola came upon what he deemed an impregnable position, and marched his army back to Newbern on the double-quick. The gunboats renewed their pernicious efforts every day, but effected nothing. At last, after the siege had been in progress nearly two weeks, Col. Sisson, of the 5th Rhode Island, obtained permission of the commander of the gunboats to run the blockade in the transport Escort. This was a daring achievement, not one bit of which is due to the navy. This, together with the still bolder deed of Gen. Foster in running the gauntlet of the rebel batteries in broad daylight, raised the siege. The rebels learned that they could not starve us out, and their 17 day's bombardment had probably convinced them of their inability to destroy the defensive works of the town. A portion of the time the rebel bombardment was heavy; but none of their batteries equalled the broadsides poured from the gunboat Louisiana.

Whatever else I may experience during this war, I shall never forget the effects produced by the mere sound of her heavy guns. She was stationed in the river, just below the bridge, so as to guard one of the main roads leading into the town. Several miles out on this road was the rebel camp—their camp-fires visible every night. Several times they brought their batteries down so as to play on the Louisiana. One rebel gun in that direction was always sufficient to arouse her and to call forth her iron answer of defiance. She spoke so loud as to make the very ground tremble—not a house in the town but felt the shock. In the night it was peculiarly striking and impressive. We could track the heavy shells by their burning fuse. Add to the noise of the first discharge the screaming of the shell, and it seemed as though ten thousand yelping demons with bodies of sound and eyes of fire were riding on it; then the crashing of the pines as it tore its way through them, and last the bursting of the bomb sounding like the distant discharge of another heavy gun. But all this is only the beginning. The echo was one of the most distinct I ever heard. It equalled Echo Lake among the White Mountains. The walls of tall pines up and down the Tar hauled the sound back and forth, prolonging it, making a single discharge sound like a whole battery of artillery.

Looked back upon at this time, the siege of Little Washington was quite an event. The failure of the rebels to take it with such a superior force, in part counterbalances the partial failure at Charleston.—The 44th is to have Washington inscribed on its banner.

On the deserted rebel camp ground at Hill's Point we found a paper containing the address of Gen. D. H. Hill on taking command of the rebel force in this state. He comes out with a tremendous flourish. The Yankees and their foreign mercenaries were to be driven out of North Carolina; the splendid plantations which they had intended to take and hold were to be reduced to a small spot, six feet by two.

Gen. Foster still lives and his "Yankees" and "foreign mercenaries" are ready to follow wherever he may lead. I don't know what you think of Gen. Foster at the west, but the troops under his command believe in him.

MATTHEWS.

How THEY LIVE IN NEW YORK.—The New York Sun says there is in that city 12,347 tenement houses, containing a total population of 401,376 persons—an average of about 333 to each house. Of this number—a good sized town of itself—22,095 live in cellars, some of them scarcely fit for brutes.

A noble thought, embodied in 8t words, walks the earth a living being.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTER FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

omeet Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, May 7.

Stone's forces were divided into three columns, one under Col. Davis, another Gen. Averill. Averill drove the rebel cavalry at Culpepper; then across Cedar Mountain to Rapidan Station where the rebels burnt the railroad bridge, after a smart fight, the rebels losing Col. Rosser and a number killed, besides 31 prisoners. At Culpepper, Averill destroyed a lot of rebel government flour. After proceeding to Orange Court House Averill returned to Chancellerville on Sunday. Gen. Buford's column, the Star says, cut the railroad between Gordonsville and Richmond, also between Gordonsville and Charlottesville.

After the rebels occupied Fredericksburg, Hooker with his left wing carried the rebel batteries on the left, said to contain 26 guns. The guns and most of the cannons were captured.

A despatch from headquarters says the rebel Gen. Stuart, with his whole cavalry is concentrated on our right, Lee's design evidently being to turn that flank of our army. It is also reported that Stoneman opened communication with Gen. Keyes, and spoke a gunboat on the Pamunkey river.

Seven rebel divisions are said to be in front of our army with Stuart's cavalry on our right. It is believed the rebels are bringing up reinforcements overland and he keeps up a splendid front, and is well supplied with food and ammunition. Our 11th corps retorted its reputation on Monday, twice repulsing heavy attacks.

The following are footings of casualties: 7th Mass., 20 wounded; 10th Mass., 3 do; 15th Mass., 1 do; 5th Me., 5 do.

In Meade's corps, two officers and two men were killed, and seven officers, and 132 men wounded.

In Sykes' division, (30) officers and 20 men killed, and six officers and 124 men wounded. Berry's division 12 officers and 133 men killed, and 83 officers and 841 men wounded. In the third division, Sickles' corps, two staff and seven line officers, and 79 privates killed.

The following casualties are in different regiments: 6th Ohio, 23 officers and men wounded; 15th New York, 7 killed and 3 wounded; 6th New York, 11 killed and 15 wounded; 15th Ohio, 7 killed and 61 wounded; 75th Ohio, Col. Ruby and one private killed, and 54 wounded; 17th Conn., 5 wounded and 24 killed; 14th Pennsylvania, 5 killed and 16 wounded; 119th New York, 8 killed and 26 wounded; 75th Pennsylvania, 1 killed and 6 wounded; 25th Ohio, 3 killed and 104 wounded; 26th Wisconsin, 19 killed and 83 wounded; 58th New York, 1 killed and 6 wounded; 83d Ohio, 7 killed and 37 wounded; 41st New York, 2 killed and 23 wounded; 54th New York, 1 killed and 52 wounded; 153d Pennsylvania, 5 killed and 36 wounded; 107th Ohio, 1 killed and 27 wounded; 82d Illinois, 37 killed and 67 wounded; 6th New York, 1 killed and 8 wounded, and 63 prisoners; 52d New York, 3 killed and 27 wounded; 57th New York, 2 killed and 20 wounded.

NEW YORK, May 7.

The Times extra states that the rebel troops which reinforced Lee came from Lynchburg via Gordonsville.

The Times says, had we been content to hold the heights of Fredericksburg after capturing them, all would have been well, as we then had, the enemy in a tight place.

Gen. Hancock and his aids had their horses shot under them. Gen. Couch was slightly wounded, his horse killed, and his clothes twice struck.

Richmond papers of the 5th have been received in Washington. They state that Gen. Peck's forces were pressing on after the rebel forces which had abandoned the siege of Suffolk.

The Commercial prints the following:

A messenger from Washington to a large banking house in this city brings highly important intelligence, in which they have all faith that no battle has been fought since Monday.

The movement of Hooker across the river was one dictated by prudence in consequence of the rise in the river sundering his line of communication. He retired to the north bank of the Rappahannock to get 40,000 men who had not been engaged, and will now be reinforced by 30,000 under Heintzelman. No force of the enemy drove him in his retirement. The messenger is in possession of a Richmond paper of Tuesday, which confesses that the communication of the rebel army with that city has been severed, and the line of supplies to Gen. Lee entirely cut off.

CAIRO, May 7.

The dispatch boat Wilson, from the fleet, brings dispatches to the government and important news. We have captured Grand Gulf with 500 prisoners, guns, ammunition and stores.

The guerrillas at Greenville, Miss., destroyed the transport Minnesota, Sunday.

The gunboats shortly afterwards scattered the enemy.

CAIRO, May 7.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The dispatch boat New National, has arrived from below, with some particulars of the gunboat attack on Haines' Bluff, and also the important announcement that Grand Gulf, Miss., is at last in federal possession. The transports that ran the blockade at Grand Gulf were loaded with federal soldiers. They landed below. At this the rebels took alarm and began to evacuate.

Our forces closed in however in time to capture five hundred prisoners, and all the guns, ammunition and camp equipments.

The capture took place on Thursday last. It is deemed a highly important achievement, as it both gives us a key to Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

In the attack on Haines' Bluff, the Choctaw was penetrated by three shots below the water line, one shot entering three feet below the surface of the water. Another shot penetrated her casemates, and flourished on her deck. It was supposed to be a shell, and all hands beat a hasty retreat, except Chief Engineer Baldwin, who ran up, seized it, and threw it overboard. One shot struck a barrel of powder-puff, on the Choctaw, throwing its contents into the air, presenting the appearance of steam, at which the rebels jumped on the top of their fortifications and swung their hats and cheered.

On Wednesday evening the tug Lilly ran against the bow of the Choctaw, knocking a hole in her, and she sank in two minutes.

CINCINNATI, May 7.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The count martial of Vallandigham sat all to day, and concluded his labors at 8 o'clock this evening.

Two captains of the 115th Ohio who were sent to Mt. Vernon to report Vallandigham's speech, were examined for the prosecution, and Hon. Mr. Cox for the accused. Mr. Vallandigham read a brief protest, denying the authority of a court martial to try him, and holding that he was answerable only to the judicial tribunals.

This was closed for deliberation, and after three hours discussion they agreed upon their decision, which was submitted to Gen. Burnside to-night for his approval.

The result will not be known until it is published in a general order, which will be sent to the families of the deceased; also that a copy be published in State Journal, and the papers of Rock and Kenosha soon.

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New York, May 8.

The Tribune says Gen. Stoughton states

it is by no means reassuring. Our contemporaries, the Times, sees no opportunity of putting the worst interpretation upon every act of the American government, and of aggravating by every possible means the national sympathy which seems to have inspired the ruling classes of this country. The house of commons re-echoes the sentiments of the Times; and indeed it was with some difficulty that Sir George Grey was permitted to explain the proceed-

ings of the government with respect to the Alexandria. If this feeling is to overrule considerations of justice, then unquestionably war must come, sooner or later; and certainly, unless the temper of the country alters, it is difficult to see how it can be avoided."

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.
From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1863.

Editors' Gazette:—While there is considerable activity in this department our regiment has a very quiet corner. We are doing provost guard in the city of Newbern. I hear of everything that is going on, but see and know but little. It is hard to believe all the reports that are current in the army, he would be crazy in a week. None are louder of exciting scenes than the soldier, and I am sure no one can start bigger sensation stories, or tell more lies. News is a necessity—being out of the newspaper world he gets but little, that little he magnifies and manufactures the deficiency. A report of a slight skirmish, with one man hurt, soon grows to a tremendous battle—everybody cut to pieces and the rest taken prisoners—a great victory, or a great defeat. I used to find much fault with the newspapers. I think hereafter I shall find less, for it is difficult, even in a short letter, to give mixed news.

The "report" I sent you of Gen. Spinola's efforts to reinforce Washington had the usual mixture of falsehood, although the facts are bad enough. When Gen. Foster arrived at Washington he at once sent to Newbern for reinforcements. On the third day of the siege a force under the command of Gen. Spinola came by water. They anchored in Pamlico river, below the rebel batteries on Hill's Point. The gunboats were sent up to engage the batteries. They banged away awhile at long range and then returned, one of them with two holes in her paddle-box. There were two ways in which Washington could be relieved. One was for the gunboats to either silence or run by the rebel batteries and land troops in the town. The other was to land troops below, or march them from Newbern and take the batteries in the rear.

The gunboats had made a faint attempt, and of course failed. A small force was then sent to reconnoiter and inspect the landing. They were fired on by a single musket, and returned to report a landing impracticable. They returned to Newbern and tried the passage by land. Gen. Spinola came upon what he deemed an impregnable position, and marched his army back to Newbern on the double-quick. The gunboats renewed their pernicious efforts every day, but effected nothing. At last, after the siege had been in progress nearly two weeks, Col. Sisson, of the 5th Rhode Island, obtained permission of the commander of the gunboats to run the blockade in the transport Escort. This was a daring achievement, not one bit of which is due to the navy. This, together with the still bolder deed of Gen. Foster in running the gauntlet of the rebel batteries in broad daylight, raised the siege. The rebels learned that they could not starve us out, and their 17 day's bombardment had probably convinced them of their inability to destroy the defensive works of the town. A portion of the time the rebel bombardment was heavy; but none of their batteries equalled the broadsides poured from the gunboat Louisiana.

Whatever else I may experience during this war, I shall never forget the effects produced by the mere sound of her heavy guns. She was stationed in the river, just below the bridge, so as to guard one of the main roads leading into the town. Several miles out on this road was the rebel camp—their camp-fires visible every night. Several times they brought their batteries down so as to play on the Louisiana. One rebel gun in that direction was always sufficient to arouse her and to call forth her iron answer of defiance. She spoke so loud as to make the very ground tremble—not a house in the town but felt the shock. In the night it was peculiarly striking and impressive. We could track the heavy shells by their burning fuse. Add to the noise of the first discharge the screaming of the shell, and it seemed as though ten thousand yelping demons with bodies of sound and eyes of fire were riding on it; then the crashing of the pines as it tore its way through them, and last the bursting of the bomb sounding like the distant discharge of another heavy gun. But all this is only the beginning. The echo was one of the most distinct I ever heard. It equalled Echo Lake among the White Mountains. The walls of tall pines up and down the Tar hauled the sound back and forth, prolonging it, making a single discharge sound like a whole battery of artillery.

Looked back upon at this time, the siege of Little Washington was quite an event. The failure of the rebels to take it with such a superior force, in part counterbalances the partial failure at Charleston.—The 44th is to have Washington inscribed on its banner.

On the deserted rebel camp ground at Hill's Point we found a paper containing the address of Gen. D. H. Hill on taking command of the rebel force in this state. He comes out with a tremendous flourish.

The Yankees and their foreign mercenaries were to be driven out of North Carolina; the splendid plantations which they had intended to take and hold were to be reduced to a small spot, six feet by two.

Gen. Foster still lives and his "Yankees" and "foreign mercenaries" are ready to follow wherever he may lead. I don't know what you think of Gen. Foster at the west, but the troops under his command believe in him.

MATTHEWS.

How THEY LIVE IN NEW YORK.—The New York Sun says there is in that city 12,347 tenement houses, containing a total population of 401,376 persons—an average of about 333 to each house. Of this number—a good sized town of itself—22,095 live in cellars, some of them scarcely fit for brutes.

A noble thought, embodied in 8t words, walks the earth a living being.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTER FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

omeet Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, May 7.

Stone's forces were divided into three columns, one under Col. Davis, another Gen. Averill. Averill drove the rebel cavalry at Culpepper; then across Cedar Mountain to Rapidan Station where the rebels burnt the railroad bridge, after a smart fight, the rebels losing Col. Rosser and a number killed, besides 31 prisoners. At Culpepper, Averill destroyed a lot of rebel government flour. After proceeding to Orange Court House Averill returned to Chancellerville on Sunday. Gen. Buford's column, the Star says, cut the railroad between Gordonsville and Richmond, also between Gordonsville and Charlottesville.

After the rebels occupied Fredericksburg, Hooker with his left wing carried the rebel batteries on the left, said to contain 26 guns. The guns and most of the cannons were captured.

A despatch from headquarters says the rebel Gen. Stuart, with his whole cavalry is concentrated on our right, Lee's design evidently being to turn that flank of our army. It is also reported that Stoneman opened communication with Gen. Keyes, and spoke a gunboat on the Pamunkey river.

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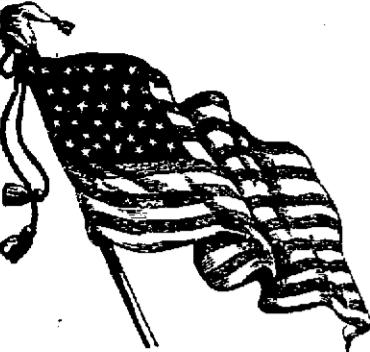
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, May 8, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Retreat of Gen. Hooker.

There is no longer any reason to doubt the correctness of the report of the retreat of the army of the Potomac. The National Intelligencer, of yesterday, announces that official information had been received at the war department that Gen. Hooker, after waiting in the rain near Chancellorville on Tuesday for a renewal of the battle by the enemy, recrossed the Rappahannock on the evening of that day. The reason assigned, in part, is in consequence of the rise in the river threatening his supplies.

The eight days' rations carried by the men were then nearly consumed, and without trains, there was imminent danger, unless he promptly sought his camp, that the rise would put a stop to his operations.

Doubtless, also, his ammunition was running low, as he went out in light marching order, with only two wagons to a regiment. It was the elements that caused this reverse and not the enemy. In all the military operations of the past eventful week, it does not appear that Gen. Hooker was unequal to any emergency which had its origin in human agencies.

Yesterday was a gloomy day throughout the country, but to-day's dispatches materially improve the aspect of affairs.

The army is safe, with its supplies, wagons and artillery. It retreated in good order and unmolested by the enemy, and will soon be ready, with reinforcements that have reached it, to again commence offensive operations.

The result is painfully mortifying, but the country will not be disheartened by it. It has demonstrated that more men are needed for reserves, should misfortune overwhelm any one of our veteran armies; and the conscription will now go forward with vigor and with the earnest moral support of the whole loyal portion of the people. This much, at least we have gained by this temporary reverse.

American Affairs in England.

The English mails received by the European press bring full accounts of the turmoil caused by Mr. Adams' letter to Admiral Dupont, certifying to the legitimate character of an English cargo bound to Matamoras. The letter was as follows:

LETTER OF THE UNITED STATES, 1

LONDON, April 9, 1863.

Amid the multitude of fraudulent and dishonest enterprises from this kingdom, to furnish supplies to the rebels in the United States, through the pretense of a destination to some port in Mexico, it gives me pleasure to distinguish one which has a different and a creditable purpose. Messrs. Howell and Zirman have furnished me with evidence, which is perfectly satisfactory to me, that they are really bound to Matamoras, with a cargo intended for the Mexicans. I therefore very cheerfully give them this certificate, at their request. It is not the disposition of the government of the United States to interfere, in any way, with an honest neutral trade, and it is deeply to be regretted that the frauds which have been so extensively practiced in this country have contributed so much to throw it under suspicion.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

This letter, it appears, was circulated at Lloyd's, and on the 16th ultimo a deputation of merchants and charterers interested in the Peterhoff brought the subject of the note to the attention of Earl Russell at the foreign office. Mr. Crawford, member of parliament from the city of London, acted as spokesman, reading Mr. Adams' letter, and commenting severely upon the course of the American minister. The inevitable Spence followed in a similar strain, adding that he had reason to believe that it was the intention of the federal authorities to capture the Sea Queen, now fitting out at Liverpool by Pile, Spence & Co., for Matamoras. Complaint was also made of the opening of the mails of the British steamer Adela. Earl Russell replied in general terms, adding that a formal application should be made to the foreign office on the subject, and the deputation then withdrew.

The leading article of the London Daily News, of April 18th, says:

"It is impossible to deny that the feeling of irritation between this country and the United States is gradually increasing. There are unquestionably faults on both sides. The strong sympathy displayed by the house of commons in favor of the south, upon every occasion, may render it extremely difficult for ministers to maintain neutrality. Whoever may have been to blame for permitting the Alabama to escape from the port of Liverpool, it is abundantly clear that Lord Russell and the subordinate authorities are thoroughly alive to the danger of allowing a repetition of such an incident. There is no doubt that the foreign minister is determined to do all he can to enforce the penalties incurred by those who violated the foreign enlistment act. But of course, even Lord Russell's efforts in this direction must prove unavailing, unless they are supported by public opinion; and it must be admitted that the prospect is by no means reassuring. Our contemporaries, the Times, omits no opportunity of putting the worst interpretation upon every act of the American government, and of aggravating by every possible means the national antipathy which seems to have inspired the ruling classes of this country. The house of commons re-echoes the sentiments of the Times; and indeed it was with some difficulty that Sir George Grey was permitted to explain the proceed-

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 1st, 1863.
Arrive. Close. Depart.
Milwaukee, through... 1:10 A.M. 7:00 A.M.
Milwaukee, through... 1:25 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
Chicago, through... 1:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M.
Chicago & N.W. north... 1:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, west... 1:30 A.M. 9:00 P.M. 11:10 P.M.
Milwaukee, west... 1:40 P.M. 11:40 A.M. 12:10 P.M.
Monroe and way... 1:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 3:15 P.M.
Beloit and way... 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 3:50 P.M.
Eastern mail, via Detroit... 2:15 A.M. 11:40 A.M. 12:10 P.M.
Milwaukee mail to Milwaukee arrives Monday, Wednesday and Fridays at 1 P.M., and departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays at 1 A.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Monday, Wednesday and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 P.M.
Overland mail to Sylvester departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 A.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 P.M.

Overland mail to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 P.M. The hour for opening and closing on the road after this will be from 9 o'clock at night to 10 o'clock A.M., instead of from 12 M. to 1 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

MONEY FROM THE ARMY.

I have received from members of the 12th Wisconsin Battery and 8th Regiment a package of money, \$947.00. Those entitled to same will please call and receive. The express charges were 15-16 of 1 per cent. I would be glad if those who can will bring the change to pay these charges.

G. R. CURTIS,
People's Drug Store.

May 8th, 1863.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

REGULAR MEETING,

Thursday Evening, May 7.

Present.—The mayor and all the aldermen.

A petition of a majority of the resident property owners on Pleasant street between the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad and the north line of the city limits, to grade that portion of the street, was referred to the aldermen of the 1st and 4th wards.

Several accounts were presented and referred.

S. D. Locke, city engineer, was granted permission to occupy the room adjoining the council room, in connection with Messrs. Patten and Lynch, who were allowed to occupy it until the 1st of June to complete the work now in hand by them.

The following accounts were reported on and allowed:

Wm. A. Eager, special police...\$72.00
Jackman & Smith, rent.....20.00
Atwood & Lawrence, coal.....1.50
C. C. Keesler, recording.....1.50
Gas company, city lamps.....22.57
Spaulding & Fish, removing safe, 12.00
E. K. Tice, pound keeper.....19.01
Patten & Lynch, 3d ward.....7.50
" " 4th ward.....7.00
O. J. Dearborn, stately and books, 54.81
Field & Bro., 1st ward.....6.81

The finance committee reported in favor of cancelling a tax certificate which had been twice paid, and also to cancel a certificate issued by G. A. Young, where the tax had been paid, and charge the amount to his account. Adopted.

The report of the city treasurer for the month of April was received and referred to the finance committee.

Ald. Strong, from the aldermen of the 1st ward, reported in favor of the petition to open Academy street, and the petition of Wm. Payne and others in relation to opening and discontinuing a road. The report was adopted, and orders subsequently passed carrying into effect the recommendations of the report. R. B. Treat and S. C. Burnham were appointed the commissioners to appraise damages, &c., on Academy street, and A. C. Bates, E. L. Dimock and Wm. A. Lawrence the commissioners on the road petitioned for by Mr. Payne and others.

Ald. Strong introduced an order, which was adopted, directing the re-consideration of proposals for the work heretofore ordered on Madison street, Mr. Lewis Hallock, whose bid had been accepted, refusing to execute his bid.

Ald. Shelton introduced an ordinance repealing the ordinance passed at the last meeting of the council to regulate the building of railroad bridges over Western avenue and Olson street in the 4th ward, and moved a suspension of the rules to put it on its final passage. The ayes and noes being called, motion was lost, two-thirds not voting for it—ayes 5, noes 3.

Ald. Bates introduced an order fixing the price of a license to sell spirituous liquors the coming year at \$25. The ayes and noes being taken, the order was adopted.

Ayes—Bates, Burnham, Fredenal, Patten and Shelton. Noes—McChesney and Strong.

The bonds of S. D. Locke as city engineer, and of S. W. Smith as a member of the board of education, were approved.

On motion of Ald. Burnham, Dr. E. F. Spaulding, now absent with the army, was requested to resign as a member of the board of education from the 2d ward.

Ald. Patten moved to appropriate \$70 to Guy Wheeler, to pay the costs of a suit against him on a claim for work done in opening a street in the 3d ward. After some discussion, the matter was referred to the aldermen of the 3d ward.

The council then adjourned to Saturday evening, May 16th, to receive applications and grant licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors the coming year.

GRAINING BY MACHINERY.—Mr. Wm. Russell, of Beloit, has an exhibition at the post office, some specimens of graining by machinery which are well worthy of attention. He states that by this method, he can do the work of five men who grain by hand, which, of course, will materially reduce the cost of this popular style of painting. Mr. Russell will remain here to-morrow, and complete some arrangements, which will be announced hereafter, for taking orders for work.

AN EXPLANATION.—Mr. A. P. Aldrich writes us from Camp Randall in Madison, the reason why the sanitary stores for the 13th regiment, entrusted to him, have not been forwarded. The death of Major Stansbury delayed an order for transportation which had been promised him, and he himself has not yet left for his regiment.

He expects, however, the proper order immediately, and will then start for Fort Donelson.

THE EAGLE BAKERY, M. Bissell, Proprietor, next door west of the post office, MILWAUKEE STREET, JANEVILLE, WISCONSIN.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELD ARTILLERY!

Forces. Feb 22d 1863. O. J. DRAHORN

ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MOSELEY & BROTHER AT THIS OFFICE.

MOSELEY &

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 29, 1863:

Arrives.	Closes.	Departs.
Chicago, through, and way.	1:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
Chicago & N.W. north.	12:30 P.M.	7:30 A.M.
Milwaukee, way.	12:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Milwaukee, way.	1:45 P.M.	11:10 P.M.
Monroe and way.	1:45 P.M.	12:10 P.M.
Madison and way.	1:45 P.M.	2:45 P.M.
Madison and way.	2:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Madison and way.	2:45 P.M.	12:10 P.M.
Grand Haven.	2:45 P.M.	11:40 A.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 A.M., and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P.M.		
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Overland mail to Mineral Point arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P.M.		
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CURTAINAL.—NOT ENOUGH OF IT.—We are informed that at the meeting of the democratic copperhead club last Monday evening, it was among other things.

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to inquire into, and report at the next meeting, in what manner the expense of the club can be curtailed; or, in other words, that a committee of three on curtailing expenses be appointed by the chair."

This is not a sufficient remedy. The plan of the piong negro, whose response to the prayer for the "curtailment" of the power of the devil, "Yes, Lord, cut him tail clean, smooth off altogether," suggests the proper course. The copperheads should curtail as near up to the head as possible. The venom is in the mouth not in the tail.

SOMETHING PLEASANT IN PROSPECT.—We understand there is to be an excursion from this city to Chicago next week for the benefit of Hope Chapel, thereby giving all an opportunity to go and spend six hours in Chicago at about one fourth the regular fare.

The annual meeting of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association will be held at the school house near said cemetery in the town of Janesville, on Saturday, May 10th, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. JAMES W. RUSSELL, Secy.

Janesville, May 8th, 1863.

EXCURSION FROM BELOIT TO CHICAGO.

An excursion has been arranged for next week Friday from Beloit to Chicago, over the Chicago and Northwestern road, in which our citizens are invited to participate. It is designed for the benefit of St. Paul's church and Sunday school, and is similar to the excursions which have left here for several years past. The train leaves Beloit at 7 o'clock in the morning and Chicago at half past 8 in the evening. At Clinton a car for the accommodation of persons from Janesville, Clinton, Shippensburg and other places will be attached. Those in this city who desire to unite in the excursion can leave on the regular train and join it at Clinton. The fare, both ways, is \$2. Who is ready for pleasure trip, with a pleasant company?

COMPETE WITH US!

in proof of which we offer the following:

200 full yd wide New York E Sheetings, 300 per yd.

200 ft Portman Threaded fabric,.....200

200 ft New Spring Darnless,.....316 "

200 Balmoral Shirts, 4 yds wide, 1 1/2 yds long, \$2.50.

100 ft A. Stewart French print French Jacquard, \$14 1/2 "

200 Ps Fine French Organdies at 25c per yd,

which were bought under peculiar circumstances, the same quality having been sold at wholesale last week. Next week at 4c per yard. None of the above will be sold to jobbing speculators; our legitimate trade alone supplied.

Our purchases of nearly a year ago were so enormous that we still

HAVE MANY PACKAGES

of heavy and fine bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Merinoes, Sprungs and other Prints, Shirtings, Stripes, Tickings, Denims, Cottonades for Summer wear, &c., all of which will now open and dispose of at a small profit, which will interest all who are still interested in the Brilliant and Triumphant success which has crowned our efforts for the last four years.

We shall still sell our justly celebrated and superior

HOOP SKIRTS

at old prices. Our stock of

Hosiery, Gloves & Embroideries

will be found the largest and most comprehensive in the state. Ladies will find a full line of hand embroidery, lace, &c., all of which will now open and dispose of at a small profit, which will interest all who are still interested in the Brilliant and Triumphant success which has crowned our efforts for the last four years.

We shall still sell our justly celebrated and superior

IN CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS

We shall exhibit 100 pieces Midship and Washington all wool, most desirable shades plain and mixed. Our stock of all wool, silk warp and damask

FLANNELS

for spring and summer wear is full and well assorted.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

We have on the road and will shortly receive Five Hundred of the most fashionable for spring wear.

BLACK SILKS,

New Brown Black Silks, (to be had only of us,) also English Crown, Sunblinds and Bishop do.

We close out from one of the heaviest importers in New York, 500 pieces heavy.

GERMAN REPPS,

worth 60c per yard, which to those who buy to keep ever, or for immediate wear, we offer as a drive at 25c per yard.

S.—T.—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and bad habits.

They prevent inflammatory and intercurrent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Rheumatism, Cholera, & C. Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaints, & C. H. Hirsch.

They are the best bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great resource.

They are the best of all prescriptions.

PRINTING!

Milwaukee & Prairie du C. Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Janesville as follows:

Chicago at 7:30 A.M., 12:10 P.M., 3:10 P.M.

Milwaukee at 7:30 A.M., 12:10 P.M., 3:10 P.M.

Monroe at 7:30 A.M., 12:10 P.M., 3:10 P.M.

Trains arrive at Janesville, as follows:

From Milwaukee at 9:15 A.M., 2:10 P.M., 5:15 P.M.

Madison at 9:15 A.M., 2:10 P.M., 5:15 P.M.

Monroe at 9:15 A.M., 2:10 P.M., 5:15 P.M.

W.M. B. STRONG, Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday April 20th trains leave Janesville:

Going south 7:00 A.M., 12:10 P.M., 3:10 P.M.

" night 1:15 A.M., 6:15 P.M.

Going north 12:00 M., 3:10 P.M., 6:15 P.M.

Freight going south 4:15 P.M., 8:15 P.M.

" going north 2:30 A.M.

Tickets for Berlin, Baden, Datz, Portage City, Winona, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north west; for Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dunlap and points west; tickets for all principal points east and south, or state at the passenger office.

H. B. PATRICK, Agent.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 20th, 1862, all trains will leave and arrive as follows, Sunday excepted:

Day Express leaves Janesville for Chicago, 6:00 A.M.

Accommodation leaves 6:00 P.M.

Day Express arrives at " from " 2:30 P.M.

Accommodation " 1:45 P.M.

Boat trains connect with the New York and Boston express train daily, at Janesville, 15 miles west for Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Burlington, Mineral Point, Galena and Dubuque, and at the Junction O. B. & Q. and C. O. R. R. for Dixon, Fulton, Centralia, and all points on the Illinois River, and at Galena for the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Janesville for Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and all points on the Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Direct connections are made at the junction of O. B. & Q. and C. O. R. R. with the Quincy and Mississippi R. R. Tickets can be purchased at the office of this company at Janesville.

All trains will leave daily, except Sunday.

W. B. STRONG, Agent.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SIXTH MONTHLY LIST OF NEW, NEW ENGLAND AND OLD CANADA.

N and after Sunday, April 19th, 1862, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, etc. of Lake street, follows:

7:30 A.M. Day Express (except Sundays) arrives at Albany at 6:30 P.M.; Susquehanna Bridge at 8:00 P.M.; Albany, 6:00 P.M.; New York, 8:15 P.M.; Boston, 11:15 P.M.

11:15 P.M. Night Express (except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A.M.; Susquehanna Bridge, 4:00 P.M.; Albany, 4:45 P.M.; New York, 10:15 A.M.; Boston, 2:30 P.M.

Oscillation Trains, via Michigan Central Railroad, leave Chicago at 7:30 A.M. mail train; 7:15 P.M. fast express; 8:15 P.M. in train leaving Chicago runs through Cincinnati without change of car or baggage.

" Matten Patent Ventilators" on cars of day express trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on night trains.

Baggage Checked Free.

Locomotives for sale at all the principal railroad offices in the West at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets under the "Fronton House," Chicago, and at the Depot.

E. N. RICH, General Agent.

H. O. WATKINS, Genl. West'n' Pac. Agt., Chicago.

F. O. WATKINS, Genl. West'n' Pac. Agt., Chicago.

New York Central Railroad.

CONNECTIONS AT ALBANY WITH W. & G. B. BROWN'S NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS ON NEW ENGLAND AND HUDSON RIVER ROAD FOR NEW YORK.

THE EAST AND WEST RAILROADS FOR NEW YORK.

The road makes direct and close connections at Chicago with the Illinois Central Railroad for the Western Bridge, and with the Michigan Southern, road, with the Lake Shore roads to Buffalo.

" Baggage Checked Through from Chicago and Alton to Milwaukee in the Northwest to New York and All Principal Points in the East."

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD IS THE ONLY TRAIN THAT GOES FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

At this establishment, and so pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our Prices.

ONE and after Sunday, Nov. 17th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets.

Day Express, excepted, arriving at Albany 11:30 A.M., at 4:30 P.M.; at 8:15 P.M.; at 11:15 P.M.

5:30 P.M. Train Home 1:30 A.M. " Call 4:30 A.M.

4:00 P.M. every day, arriving at Decatur at 10:15 A.M.; Springfield, 1:15 P.M.; Alton, 4:00 A.M.; St. Louis, 10:15 A.M.; Vicksburg, 1:15 P.M.; Memphis, 4:00 P.M.; Cairo, 8:15 P.M.

On Saturdays the 4:00 P.M. train will run only to Janesville.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 8:15 A.M. and 9:30 P.M.

At 4:00 P.M. that is the only train, leaving Chicago at 8:15 A.M. for St. Louis, it arrives in St. Louis at 12:30 P.M.

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5:30 P.M. Train Home 1:30 A.M. " Call 4:30 A.M.

4:00 P.M. every day, arriving at Decatur at 10:15 A.M.; Springfield, 1:15 P.M.; Alton, 4:00 A.M.; St. Louis, 10:15 A.M.; Vicksburg, 1:15 P.M.; Memphis, 4:00 P.M.; Cairo, 8:15 P.M.

On Saturdays the 4:00 P.M. train will run only to Janesville.

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At 4:00 P.M. that is the only train, leaving Chicago at 8:15 A.M. for St. Louis, it arrives in St. Louis at 12:30 P.M.

The road makes direct and close connections at Chicago with the Illinois Central Railroad for the Western Bridge, and with the Michigan Southern, road, with the Lake Shore roads to Buffalo.

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